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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Address by the Committee Appointed for the Purpose.

In absolute Governments oppression can only be rebuked by armed revolution; but in a country where opinion and action are restrained by laws which derive all their vitality from the respect and obedience of the people, our written Constitutions provide other remedies for the treacheries and tyrannies of temporary rulers. The right of meeting in such assemblages as these is among the most sacred, as it is assuredly the most effective of our franchises. It is in these sanctuaries of freedom that all great revolutions begin; here that public opinion is enunciated and organized; here that inalienable rights are vindicated; here that intolerable wrongs are avenged; and here that, while rebuking the excesses of our servants, we avoid that resort to force, in the maintenance of truth and reason, which is the inevitable fore-runner of a nation's downfall.—Nothing is more characteristic of our countrymen than their indifference to the inconsiderable errors of our public men. Content when Government is honestly administered, even if such administration is not always original and startling, they applaud their faithful servants with generous impartiality, and gladly leave to the leaders the machinery of organization while there is no flagrant breach of propriety or of law.

Between the contests of faction and the ambition of mere politicians, the great body of American people are rarely disturbed.—But when they see their original rights assailed, and the laws from which these rights derive their authority, directly attacked, by those who ought to be their guardians and their champions, previous indifference is at once exchanged for constant distrust, suspicion and vigilance.

The events which have called together this Convention are unhappily too familiar to require an elaborate recapitulation. They constitute a mournful page in the history of our country. Beginning under an Administration, elevated to power by the intelligent suffrages of a confiding people, they have finally culminated in a series of outrages upon constitutional rights and individual independence, which has called forth not only the resistence of the Democratic party, but has awakened the solicitude of patriots in every civilized Government on the globe. Longer submission to these outrages would be not only cowardice, but treason. We are impelled, by every consideration of self-respect, of fealty to principle, of fidelity to plighted faith, and above all, of love to our country, to assure such position as will rescue the Democratic party from a willing complicity with the guiltiest of mal-administrations.

When James Buchanan was nominated for the office of President of the United States, his nomination was regarded as the most significant concession to a conservative sentiment. After a long struggle, at the close of which the theory of Congressional intervention in the Territories of the United States had been successfully exchanged for the enduring principle of popular sovereignty. The Democratic party North and South found itself compelled to make this latter principle the leading, if not the only issue in the Presidential campaign. The opposition, but craftily arraying the prejudices of section against section, had instilled into the popular mind the suspicion that it never had been the purpose of the Democratic party honestly to carry out the covenant implied and written by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the subsequent enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. So successfully had this suspicion been inculcated, that self-preservation required the most formal and distinct declaration of the Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, of a resolute determination to adhere in good faith to the principle itself, and to the law upon which that principle was founded. And in order "to make assurance doubly sure," a candidate was selected who was believed to be available only because of his supposed and known identity with the feelings and expectations of the people. The alternative of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories, in the person of James Buchanan, and a President committed to the adverse idea of intervention against the South by Congressional legislation, was clearly and unequivocally presented. The Southern States, keenly alive to the necessities of the exigency and to their own interests, saw the alternative, and accepted it with all its responsibilities. Mr. Buchanan himself, gave his own frank understanding of the issue, in repeated voluntary declarations, of which the following was the first after his nomination:

"In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept, in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right as a candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people."

"The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that is rapidly approaching a 'finality.' *The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises, ere long, to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a TERRITORY, like those of a State, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS.*

"The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to the elementary principle of self government, declaring it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.' *This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. BESIDES, HOW VAIN AND ILLUSORY WOULD ANY OTHER PRINCIPLE PROVE IN PRACTICE IN REGARD TO THE TERRITORIES!* This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union, and become a state, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

No doctrine ever more directly appealed to the popular heart. It was indeed the only question at stake in 1856. The people made everything subordinate to it. They saw in it a deliverance from those unhappy excitements which had for years disturbed the deliberations of Congress, unsettled the relations of business, and alienated one portion of the Union from the other. They saw in it the only permanent finality of the dispute in regard to slavery in the Territories. They did not ask that, in applying the principle, it should be applied for the benefit of one section alone. Profoundly interested in the progress of the Southern States—connected by revolutionary associations and party attachments to the men and the measures of the South—the Democrats of the North recognized in the logical and fair construction of the platform laid down by the North and South at Cincinnati, the true pathway to an enduring brotherhood, and the true secret of a perpetual bond of peace and prosperity between all the members of our family of republics. They did not ask that Kansas should be made a free State, save by due course of law. Mr. Buchanan wisely appreciating this state of facts, and far from refusing to meet it, went beyond the expectations of his friends, and during the campaign, publicly and privately committed himself to the most decisive measures in support of the great principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention. He saw that the South had no choice but to accept him, and he addressed himself with industrious pertinacity, not only to the interests but to the prejudices of the North, declaring by word and deed, that if he could not convince the North of his sincerity, the attempt to elect him, would be a disastrous failure.

Under his lead, inspired by his example, and controlled by his counsel, the campaign of 1856, in the State of Pennsylvania, was made upon the distinct issue in the Kansas-Nebraska, bill, as follows:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act 'preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union,' approved March 6, 1820, *which being* INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY *in the States* AND TERRITORIES, *as recognized by the legislation of* 1850 *commonly called the compromise measures,* IS HEREBY DECLARED INOPERATIVE *and* VOID; *it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or* TERRITORY, *nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people* THEREOF *perfectly* FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, SUBJECT ONLY TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

So willingly were Mr. Buchanan's opinions accepted, and so obediently was his example followed, that every document written or published within the confines of Pennsylvania, on the issue involved, amplified his own original and volunteered understanding of it.—The able and distinguished orators who traversed Pennsylvania during that struggle, either adopted his theory or generally abstained from coming into collision with it.—Nothing but this concurrence of sentiment and of action rescued Pennsylvania from the Republicans, broke the force of the constantly recurring excitements in Congress and Kansas, and secured to us aid of thousands of conservative voters. The President adhered to his declarations till after his election, and inaugurated his administration by another pledge even more explicit and emphatic.

At this moment James Buchanan occupied a position which challenged the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. No voice was raised in opposition to him. His Cabinet, chosen by himself, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, was accepted by the country without a murmur. Men of all parties held out their hands to support and strengthen him. The Democracy, entrenched in every State in the Union, looked forward to a career of impregnable union and perpetual victory, and patriotic citizens regarded that great party as the only permanent political organization. The administration in good earnest, proceeded to select two of the ablest statesmen to proceed to Kansas to arrange a difficulty fully ripe and ready for settlement. Clothing these distinguished agents with full authority, and again repeating in their instructions his former assurances, Mr. Buchanan had nothing to do but to trust to time and to principle, and to turn his attention to other important questions. So carefully consistent was his course, up to a certain period in the year 1857, that he wrote the most pressing letters to Gov. Walker soliciting and urging him *to. stake everything upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to be well assured that the General administration would stand or fall by that doctrine.* Whoever shall write the history of these events, will find it difficult to reconcile such a series of committals and pledges, such a succession of solemn asseverations on the one side, with the sudden, startling and extraordinary change which took place in the minds of the President and his Cabinet before the assembling of the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress. The change itself was a most disastrous calamity. It was a wanton sacrifice of honor and of good faith. It was a bold confession of insincerity and deception. It stamped the whole history of the great campaign of 1856 with ignominy, and confirmed the predictions of men who, during that year, had everywhere proclaimed that the professions of the Democracy were falsehoods, and that our thousand assurances that fair play should be secured in Kansas, were uttered only to be trampled under foot.

For a while herculean efforts were made to induce the administration to retrace its steps, and to recant its shameless recreancy. But it had gone too far to retreat. Good Democrats everywhere deplored the surrender, but stood ready to support Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet upon other portions of their policy. Feeling that the wound which had been inflicted by those whom they had clothed with power must be severe, these Democrats still trusted that it would not be fatal, and that time would heal the breach. Thus, while unable to sanction the desertion of principle themselves, they turned their attention to the preservation of harmony in the Democratic party, and, like true patriots, avoided indiscriminate warfare upon the General administration. How was this magnanimity received by the guilty authors of this betrayal? With haughty and insolent scorn! Infatuated by the possession of power, and blind to consequences, they *insisted that their own turpitude should be applauded, and erected their own treachery into a substitute for the gospel of our political salvation,* demanding that all men should be excluded from the Democratic party who did not fall down and worship the great crime of which they had been convicted. Hundreds of the purest and ablest patriots in the ranks of the Democratic party appealed for toleration, and implored to be permitted to remain true to their own pledges; but their appeals were rejected with disdain. The mercenaries of the administration were let loose upon them in every free State, as if they themselves had offended against the Democratic creed. They were denounced as disappointed men, charged with affiliating with Black Republicans, and refused admission into packed Conventions; and every man in office who would not combine in the crusade was at once removed.

The spectacle was then witnessed, for the first time in this country, of a deliberate interference, on the part of the General Government, with the rights of the States; of a deliberate war of a so-called Democratic Administration upon Democratic nominations; and of a deliberate organization by men in power to break down the principle that placed them in power. Other infamies followed in rapid succession. The South, tempted by the unjust proffer of turning a free Territory into a slave State, united forces with the Administration against those who had always been its friends. The ineffaceable proofs of the frauds by which this result was brought to be consummated were offered in vain to the consideration of the Administration leaders. Laughing the declarations of the people of Kansas against the Lecompton Constitution to scorn, they next invented the English bill, and made it another test of political orthodoxy. Conscious of the prejudices of the Northern people against slavery, they attempted to commit the Democratic organization to the monstrous idea that while thirty or forty thousand of a population were sufficient to constitute Kansas a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, ninety-three thousand would be exacted if the voice of the people prevailed in favor of a free State. The rules of the House of Representatives, the plainest of parliamentary usages, were overturned and defied, in order to complete the triumph of wrong; and an investigation, demanded alike by public opinion and by a majority of the popular branch, was defeated by the unworthy trick of those who happened, through the instrumentality of the Speaker to obtain the mastery of the committee.

Resistance to those wrongs became a duty as well as a necessity. We had to choose between absorption in the ranks of our political adversaries, or a bold organization against the vices of treacherous public servants. We feel that our whole action, though denounced by the General Administration, has been vindicated by the course of events and the ballot-box. Every accusation brought against the policy of converting Kansas, by unjust means, into a slave State, has been established, every point in the indictment of the General Administration has been made good. We have failed in no one particle of our testimony. The frauds which disgraced the rule of the minority in Kansas have not only been proved, but confessed by the instruments hired to fabricate them; and the justice of our position has at last reached the Southern heart. The voice of one of the ablest sons of South Carolina has been raised in detestation of the course of the minority in Kansas, and of the crimes perpetrated by that minority and denounced by the Northern people. In the face of this record, has the Administration of James Buchanan been manly enough to admit its errors, and to arrest its proscription? No! with the accumulated evidence of the injustice of its own course, and of the singular integrity and truth of the men who have antagonized it, it refuses to perform the high duty of yielding to the force of facts. To punish those who have been right from the beginning, and to reward those whose only merit is in the fact that they have approved of its inconsistencies and wrongs is still the sublime mission to which it is dedicated.

We meet here to-day, however, not alone to protest against the past and present course of the federal Administration, but to vindicate the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as against the assumptions and usurpations of a body, calling itself a Democratic Convention, which convened here on the 16th of March last. As if smitten by judicial blindness, an elaborate endorsement of practices condemned by the whole nation was followed by a deliberate insult to the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania. Silent only in reference to the treacheries and crimes of the Federal Administration, the Convention announced doctrines which, if not solemnly repudiated by the Democratic party, would deservedly sink it into infamous obscurity. Governor Packer, chosen in October of 1857, (and chosen as the personal friend of the President of the United States,) could never have been elected but for his early acceptance and eloquent championship of the great principles we are here to-day to rescue from reproach. During that contest, Governor Packer was sustained and assisted by the apparent sincerity and consistency of the General Administration and its agents on this question. The wise, just and conciliatory course of Governor Walker, backed, as he was then presumed to be, by the whole power of the President and his Cabinet, so strengthened our candidates with the people as to make them almost irresistible in their canvass. The opposition party, headed by Mr. Wilmot, melted away before the arguments of Governor Packer and the great moral spectacle of an honest fulfilment of the pledges of 1856. Unhappily, at a later period, our public servants at Washington determined to abandon their impregnable position and to throw themselves into the arms of an adverse and fatal heresy. Governor Packer, like other American statesmen, profoundly and publicly committed as he was, could not, afterwards, follow the disreputable example set for him at the Federal capitol; and, therefore, with every purpose of maintaining friendly relations with the General Administration, he found himself impelled, in moderate and dignified language, to re-assert his grateful attachment to the principles he had advocated in his campaign. There was no aggression in this; there was no purpose to come into collision with a vast official monopoly, extending its Briarius arms into every State, and fighting the people in their sanctuaries with their own money. His tone was the tone of respectful deference, and his whole bearing, from that day down to the period when he reiterated the sentiments uttered in his inaugural message, presented a marked contrast to the dogmatic despotism which arrogates to itself the control of parties and the alteration of creeds. But he had committed the inexpiable sin in refusing to accept the test offered to his lips by the President and his Cabinet, and the order was given, at once, that for this offence he was to be summarily and ignominiously punished. His friends were traduced and proscribed, and all communication severed between his Administration and that at Washington. Pensioned presses and paid officials united in the crusade; and at last a packed Convention formally repeated the orders of a perjured Administration, by joining in the most shameless attacks upon the private character of our Chief Magistrate. We are not here to apologise for or to defend Governor Packer; he must stand or fall by his works. But, regarding him, as we do, as a faithful and conscientious public servant, and as having well fulfilled the expectations of his constituents, we should be wanting in manhood if we did not express our admiration of the man and our confidence in the Chief Magistrate.

There is, in truth, but one course for us to pursue, and that is to reject all connection with men capable of such subserviency and tyranny. The great leader of the North-western Democracy, tied to the policy of the Administration, would have been lost in an ocean of popular odium. Sectionalism would rule, not in the North alone, but in the whole Union, if we do not move against it. Let us then, continue to preserve the principles of our creed, and patiently wait for time and the ballot box to vindicate us. There is no permanent success for any party that does not stand where we stand to-day. If, from a handful of men, struggling against an Administration armed with almost imperial power, we have grown into a compact and commanding organization, unencumbered by, and disdainful of, patronage, relying only on the justice of our cause, so in the future must we conquer by the logical righteousness of our creed, and the manifest practicability of our remedies.

From the days of the American Revolution, and the Articles of Confederation, and the constitutional convention, down to the present hour, the patriot has always regarded with jealous eye the tendency of the Federal power to absorb the rights and interfere with the sovereignty of the States. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison in 1798–99, both foreshadowed the evils that must flow from any such example, if not sternly checked upon the threshold. These great men took up arms against certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, and denounced them, after they had been signed by the President, as seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government.—They all declared that this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and to live under one depriving its powers from its own will and not from our authority. And Mr. Madison in the address prepared by him against the same unconstitutional laws, declared as follows:

"Measures have already been adopted which may lead to these consequences. They consist:

"In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep a host of commercial and wealthy individuals embodied and obedient to the mandates of the Treasury.

"In armies and navies, which will on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow-creatures who can feed or honor him; and, on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice.

"In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgence and severities; and can act as spies over the free exercise of human reason.

"In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the Executive with legislative, executive and judicial powers over a numerous body of men.

"And that we may shorten the catalogue, in establishing by successive precedents, such a mode of construing the Constitution as will rapidly remove every restraint upon Federal power.

"Let the history be consulted; let the man of experience reflect—nay, let the artificers of monarchy be asked what further materials they can need for building their favorite system?"

More than sixty years have elapsed since these admonitions were uttered. What is the spectacle presented to-day? An attempt, on the part of the General Government, administered by men calling themselves Democrats, to usurp the rights of the States, to cripple the independence of the representative, to poison and pervert the elective franchise, to connive at the grossest infractions of law, to disregard those inappreciable lessons of frugality and economy in the administration of the Government, taught to us by the fathers of the republic, and by means of revenues swelled to an enormous amount, and aided by mercenaries in office in every State of the Union, to compel obedience to its tyrannical behests, and to cover its crimes with the name of the Democratic party.—Jefferson and Madison, early in this century, by their movement against a monarchical example, started and carried the great civil revolution of 1800, by recalling the people to a sense of the dangers which surrounded them, and by laying the foundation of Democratic principles deep and strong in the popular remembrance and regard. Inspired by a motive no less elevated, we appeal to the North and to the South against the despotism which has enthroned itself at Washington city, and which tramples under foot our most sacred rights; which has degraded the Northern States into mere subordinate corporations, controlled by a violent central consolidation; and which, after having contributed all in its power to paralyze the Democratic party in the North and North-west, by means of its proscription and its tests, its desertion of established principles, and its substitution of novel and tyrannical doctrines, has thrown itself into the arms of those who do not hesitate to declare on the floors of Congress, that, unless slavery is protected in the Territories, by all the powers of the government, in defiance of the popular will, they are ready to break up the Union.

The theory of Congressional intervention, now adopted by the Administration leaders, must of necessity be a sectional theory. Endorsed by the Republican Convention of 1856, it must be abandoned by the Republicans in 1860. Repudiated by the Southern delegates in Cincinnati, in 1856, it is vain for the same men to attempt its endorsement in 1860. Whether asserted to protect slavery, or to prohibit slavery, we are equally against it. *We propose to adjudicate and settle this question forever by referring it to the people of the Territories, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.* It is in vain to argue that this is not a practical remedy.—The history of the struggle in Kansas shows that it is practical; and, whatever courts may decide, nothing can prevent the triumph of the popular voice in the Territories, as well in regard to slavery as in reference to every other description of property. It is, therefore, too late for Southern politicians to abandon non-intervention, or for Northern politicians to oppose it. The whole history of our legislation is a vindication of this principle, recognized by Presidents, by Senates, by Representatives, by Federal and by State Courts, by North and by South. The cry from the South has always been, "Let us alone." The principle of non-intervention has never been seriously denied until the present moment. It is a fact to which we triumphantly refer, that, with one or two exceptions, nearly all the present Southern leaders of the Democratic party have subscribed to this principle, preferring the ultimatum of a submission to the popular will in the Territories to that of Congress; and one of the most distinguished members, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, stated in the great debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, that which, if uttered by a Northern man, would have been regarded as a contemptuous defiance of the authority of the Supreme Court.

Popular Sovereignty and non-intervention are thus not only sanctioned by their inherent justice, by their coincidence with the past professions, of the Democratic party, by their entire harmony with the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, but also by the declarations of nearly every leading advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; by the interpretation placed upon it by its author, as well at the time it was originally introduced as in all subsequent discussions of its meaning; by James Buchanan, when he declared that the "people of a Territory, *like those of a State,* shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits;" by John C. Breckenridge, when he announced that the Democratic organization was pledged to prevent the interposition of Congress on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that the people of each Territory should determine the question for themselves; by Gen. Cass; by Howell Cobb, when he declared at West Chester, in 1856, that he "would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth *against the will of the people;* the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon people of the Territories or of the States, against the will of the people," and when he announced in the same speech that "practically a majority of the people represented in the Territorial Legislature" would decide the slavery question. "Whether they decide it by prohibiting it, according to the one doctrine, or by refusing to pass laws to protect it, as contended for by the other party, is immaterial. The majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature, will decide the question; and all must abide the decision when made;"—by Hon. James L. Orr, speaker of the late House of Representatives, when he declared that "if the majority of the people are opposed to the institution, and if they do not desire it engrafted upon their territory, all they have to do is simply to decline to pass laws in the Territorial Legislature for its protection and then it is as well excluded as if the power was invested in the Territorial Legislature to prohibit it;" by Hon. A. H. Stephens when he said "I am willing that the Territorial Legislature may act upon the subject when and how they think proper;" by hundreds of other prominent members of the Democratic party, whose declarations in support of the principles we have met this day to reassert would fill volumes.

There is no well-settled Democratic principle which we are not willing to adopt and eager to defend. We yield unfaltering obedience to the great principle of self-government which underlies our institutions, and forms the corner-stone of Democracy. No man who is faithless to this—no matter by what name he may be called—can justly be considered a Democrat; and we will be as unyielding and exacting in our endorsements of this vital doctrine as its importance requires. We agree with Jefferson in appreciating the importance of an economical administration of the Government, and for that reason do not hesitate to denounce the fearful extravagance which has been sanctioned by unfaithful public servants. We also believe with him that one of the surest preventives against the establishment of despotism is the preservation of strength of local Governments from the encroachments of Federal power; and, therefore, we protest against the covert attack made upon the Governor of Pennsylvania by the pensioned agents of the National Administration, on account of his manliness in rebuking its dependants, and denounce the persistent efforts which have been made to control the politics of the country by the skillful use of the patronage and money of the Federal Government.

We agree with Jackson, that "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved," and therefore we seek to advance principles which should command the confidence and deserve the support of the people of all sections of the Union, and shun with abhorrence the ultraisms of sectionalists of the South and of the North. Warned by the experience of the past two years of the imminent danger which threatens the vital principles of the Democratic party if it is to be entirely surrendered to the control of Southern sectionalists and corrupt Administrationists, we protest against their action in decided terms, and will sternly resist alike the demand, made in defiance of the pledged faith of the Democratic party, for the interference of the Federal Government to protect or force slavery into Territories against the will of their inhabitants, and the clamors for the exclusion of slavery within them by Congressional action, and for an enforced similarity in the institutions of all the States through the exercise of Federal influences. While we have no antipathy against the people of the South, and are ready to do our utmost to preserve and strengthen every Constitutional guarantee they possess, we are equally determined to defend to the uttermost the rights of the people of the North, and the rights of the settlers of the Territories to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. The past history of the Democratic party has been such as to inspire us with a hope that, if its movements are characterized by proper wisdom and forbearance, it may again command itself to the confidence of the nation. But this can never be done, if it is to be committed to Southern ultraists; if it is to be a mere sectional organization for the advancement and protection of the interests of slavery in defiance of the vital principles of free Government, and if the Democracy of the North are to be forced into a position revolting to the judgment and patriotism of the people of the free States.

Every observer of the events of the last two momentous years cannot fail to perceive that the disunion sentiment has been greatly strengthened in the Southern States by the policy of the Federal Administration. Encouraged by this policy, the extreme men of the South have not only abandoned the accepted creed of the Democratic party, but make the acceptance of their new sectional platform the condition of their co-operation with the party, and even of their continuance in the Union. The very last movement in the South indicates the formation of a Southern party in contra-distinction to the Republican organization of the North; and the Charleston *Mercury,* the organ of the extremists, announces that "the Democratic party exists only in the South," and "that it is a Southern party and nothing else."

If these preparations indicate anything, they assuredly mean that the day is rapidly approaching so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, and that henceforth this happy confederacy will be divided into geographical parties, each intent upon its own interests, and each the infuriated foe of the other. There can be no union of these States upon a sectional platform. We must stand together on constitutional principles, or surrender the Republic to incurable divisions.

We are here, also, as law-obeying Democrats. We desire to be understood as upholding the principles of the Federal Constitution, and the statute laws enacted under them, and of resisting those who are violating them. We are here to call upon every citizen to assist us in maintaining the Constitution and the laws as they are, and to declare that there is no higher law, North or South, which can justify any man in doing violence to either. We arraign the Federal Administration as the worst enemy the Federal Constitution has ever had, as having attempted to weaken that instrument in the affections of the people by allowing the laws enacted to carry out its provisions, to be wrested from their true meaning, or to be ruthlessly violated. We arraign that Administration for establishing a precedent by which the money of the people is to be used to corrupt the elections in utter disregard of law. We arraign it for its unconstutional war upon State rights and State equality; for its assaults upon the independence of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled; for its despotic proscription of men for opinion's sake; for the absence of frugality and integrity in its departments; for its guilty proffers of bribes to a portion of its own people, as well as to those of a distant foreign government; and, finally, for bringing the name of our Republic into disgrace and shame before the nations of the earth. And all these, not merely without law, but against law; not merely with no warrant from the Constitution, but in deliberate violation of its letter and spirit. Our duty in such an emergency rises above a mere party duty. It is a far more sacred impulse and conviction that compels us to come forward to protest against vice and aggression which must overthrow the liberties of the people, and add another failure to the long procession of extinct republics, unless averted at once and forever. We are unwilling that the enemies of this Union, either in this or in other lands, should hold the American people responsible for these excesses; or that the enemies of the Democratic party should make that party responsible for the manifold transgressions of those who have betrayed its principles.

In the name of both, we protest against any such accusation. We may be stigmatized as rebels by purchased politicians and venal newspapers; but if we can rescue the

Democratic party from the shame now sought to be put upon it, and bring its Conventions—State and National—back to the principles with which it can alone succeed, and without which it must forfeit its own self-respect, and the confidence of the country, we shall have performed a duty far more important to our country than if we had assisted to elect a President by false professions, or hurled our opponents out of power upon a sectional appeal.

How, then, shall we escape continued defeat, and how repair the shattered fortunes of our once proud and conquering organization? It is easy to break down an Administration or a party unworthy of trust; but to reconstruct such a fabric as will stand the ravages of time and the continued seige of an intelligent and vigilant antagonism requires the exercise of the loftiest patriotism. Let us address ourselves to this momentous task. We are here, not for negative declarations, but for positive and unequivocal action. In the first place, we assert that there can be no success in the future for the Democratic party, unless there should be an instant union against the aggressions of infatuated and treacherous public servants, and the exactions of an imperious faction of Southern disunionists, who distinctly claim to control that party. No Convention, whether held at Charleston or at Cincinnati, can ever wield such influences with any hope of triumph for its candidates. We must arrest the tendencies of parties and of power towards sectionalism. Above all, we must set our faces sternly and everywhere against the new and scandalous demand that slavery has become the controlling power of the State; that it shall be elevated above all other property, and shall be forced into the Territories at the point of the bayonet. This is the practical question: whether the people shall rule according to that which was nominated in the bond—whether they shall control and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way—or whether they are to remain the abject creatures of a Congressional majority, who, in defiance of law, shall sit in judgment upon their acts, accepting them only as they come up to the new standard of intervention for the benefit of slavery? The principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention is cardinal and first with us. We can accept no candidate for any office who does not accept that without reservation, and we refuse to recognize any decree intended to ignore or to set aside this fundamental condition.

The address was signed by the committee, composed of the following named gentlemen:—

I. W. S. Wierman,	Dauphin.
Jas. Gilliland,	Centre.
S. C. Wingard,	Allegheny.
Samuel Ringwalt,	Chester.
S. E. Keller,	Lancaster.
Dan. Kistler, Jr.,	Westmoreland.
Geo. W. Nebinger,	Philadelphia.
Samuel L. Young,	Berks.
E. N. Willard,	Luzerne.
John H. Negley,	Butler.
Thos. P. Campbell,	Huntingdon.
W. Whitton Redick,	Fayette.
A. C. Noyes,	Clinton.
John R. Breitenbach,	Montgomery.
John Flanagan,	Cambria.
G. J. Higgins,	Schuylkill.
Bailey Thomas,	Philadelphia.
John W. Brown,	Dauphin.
T. W. Douglas,	Erie.
Wm. J. Hurlock,	Reading.
L. S. Cantwell,	Armstrong.
R. J. Nicholson,	Jefferson.
J. W. Forney,	Philadelphia.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
ARRANTS.	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Read the Executor's Notice.
☞ Sealed Proposals by John Fulton.
☞ Proposals by the County Commissioners.
☞ List of School Books for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

WANTED.—We understand that Mr. Buchanan's *interested* friends are in want of a printer who will undertake the publication of an organ in this place. There may be a speculation in it—who knows. For a fine large office, rent in advance, inquire at this office.

TYLERISING.—John Tyler, when President, deserted the platform of principles of the party that elected him—the party then deserted him. James Buchanan, like Tyler, spits upon the platform that placed him in the Presidential chair, and has selected Bob Tyler, son of John Tyler, as Chairman of the Office-holders' State Committee, to do the Tylerising of the Democratic party in this State. Buchanan's first and most ardent friends have nearly all deserted him, and in their place, high in the confidence of the President, may be found men who have either been kicked or starved out of the opposition party. Josiah Randall, but lately from the opposition ranks, now leads the Buchanan Democracy in Philadelaphia—and Bob Tyler, though he failed to secure a second nomination for his father, is expected to persuade or drive the Democracy of this State into a second nomination of King James. With such leaders, and Arnold Plumer, J. Porter Brawley & Co., as chief assistants, a full and complete endorsement of Buchanan's political sins, by the Democracy at the next State election, is *almost* a certainty.

☞ We have on file an interesting letter of Attorney General Black, written shortly after Mr. Buchanan took his seat as President. This letter denounces Democrats who favored the sale of the sinking public works as in league with the "Know Nothings and Abolitionists," to rob the State—and gave them to understand that Mr. Buchanan had determined to *come down* and proscribe such, for daring to think that the State would be better off if relieved of the management of the works. Some Democrats may think it impossible for a President to stoop *so low*—yet it is, nevertheless true, that James Buchanan did turn Democrats out of office, and kept others out, because they favored a sale, and appointed men to office who had no other recommendation than that they were opposed to the sale of the ditch, upon which such honest men as old *Arnold* Plumer made fortunes in a year or two.

The letter will be published.

The Office-Holders State Ticket.

We neglected to notice in our last, that Wright and Rowe, the nominees of Mr. Buchanan's office holders Convention, had accepted the nominations. They did so but two days before the late Convention, and as they stand fair and square upon a platform repudiated by the independent Democracy of the State, they cannot expect to receive the support of that portion of the party they justify Buchanan and his chiefs in power in proscribing. The day for reconciliation and compromise is past, at least for the present campaign. The Democrats who could not think and act with Mr. Buchanan, were willing to go half way at the first Convention—but how were their propositions received? *Crush out*, and *whip in*, was the command from Washington, and now that we are out of the most corrupt organization that ever disgraced our party, we shall endeavor to serve faithfully those Democrats who believe honesty can and should exist in a party organization. Those who can endorse Mr. Buchanan's treachery to our party, and the *best interests of Pennsylvania*, will give his nominees, Wright and Rowe, a warm support.—Their names no longer occupy a place at our mast-head. They are Buchanan's nominees—and their success would be an endorsement of his corrupt and tyrannical Administration.

Speech of Judge Knox,

Before the late Democratic State Convention.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I will now, if it be the pleasure of the Convention, make a few remarks relative to the address and resolutions. [Cries of "Go on! We want to hear you."] Well, gentlemen, I am glad of the opportunity to address you. I approve, heartily of the address and resolutions which we have just heard read; and especially do I approve of that resolution which denounces the action of the Convention of the 16th of March last, and utterly repudiates its candidates. [Applause.] It is not because I have any objection to the men nominated. As citizens, I respect them. I believe they are good men. With one of them, I agree in sentiment on the great political questions of the day. To the other, I cheerfully accord honesty and integrity of purpose, as a man and as a representative. Yet, sir, they are the candidates of the Convention of the 16th of March, and from the friends of that Convention they must expect their support, for we, who oppose the tyranny and injustice of the Federal Administration, cannot vote for them with any degree of consistency. [Applause.] We must remember that every vote given for them in October next will be counted as an endorsement of the Administration of James Buchanan.—These men have accepted their nomination without a word against the platform made by the Convention. They have made their bed and so they must lie. As they have taken their positions, so must they stand or fall.—If they had declined the nomination and repudiated the platform upon which they were placed, then the popular-sovereignty, non-intervention Democrats would have supported them cheerfully, always provided they had been nominated by a proper Convention.—[Great applause.] Hence, it is right for us to announce that we reject both platform and nominees put forward by the late Convention. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, I desire to say a word or two on the matter in issue between the Administration at Washington and the members of this Convention. That Administration and its supporters vilify and abuse us for our opposition to what they are pleased to call the Democratic party, whilst we denounce them for deserting the principles of the Democratic party. Let us see which is true and which is false. Is their charge against us correct, or is our charge against them correct? Which has the deepest root in the affections of the people—the organization of the party or its long cherished principles?—For one, I care not for the organization so soon as it has deserted our immortal principles. [Applause.] An organization without principle, is a tree without good fruit—it ought to be cut down. It can only be injurious—certainly it can do no good to anybody. And I say further, that when such an organization aims solely to force African Slavery upon the unwilling people of any of our Territories, we not only have the right, but it is our bounden duty before God and man to resist it. [Long-continued cheering.] It is then time that that organization was destroyed and another was erected to guard the principles and maintain the faith of a living Democracy. [Renewed applause.]

In respect to slavery in the States, there is no difficulty. The number is few that would interfere with the institution in the several States. But it is the question of slavery outside of the States that has agitated this Union for years past, and which will agitate it, probably, for years to come. On this question we are divided into various parties.—There is the Garrison-Abolition party. They repudiate this Government entirely, and will take no part in the administration of its affairs. Whilst willing to accept its protection, they deny allegiance to the duties imposed by the Constitution, and would gladly break the bonds which make us one people.

Then there are the voting Abolitionists or Liberty Men, who believe in the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in States as well as Territories. Neither of these is large in numbers. Comprising together but a handful of men, their efforts are as futile as their doctrines are erroneous.

Then we have the Republican party, composed almost entirely of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States. This party is in favor of the intervention of Congress to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and in its National Convention held in June, 1856, declared that though the people of a Territory, might lawfully prohibit by Territorial legislation the existence of slavery within the Territory, they could not legalize its existence therein.

Next in order, we may mention the pro-slavery Democrats, who insist that, under the Constitution of the United States, slavery may be introduced into the Territories, but that neither Congress nor the inhabitants of a Territory can interfere with its continuance during the existence of a Territorial government. To avoid the effect of unfriendly Territorial legislation, as well as to remedy the absence of such legislation, these ultraists declare that it is the duty of Congress to provide a slave code for the Territories, and that such a code when made, must be enforced by the power of the General Government. As extraordinary as it may appear, the men entertaining these views, for the time control the organization of the Democratic party, and it is greatly to be feared, that they will make the platform, and nominate the Candidates at the coming Charleston Covention. If they do, it needs no prophet to foretell the result. Defeat, certain, deserved, and overwhelming defeat, will inevitably follow such a base surrender of right and principle to the exacting, domineering spirit, which appears of late to dictate the action of the leading Southern Democrats.

It is true that at the present time there seems to be a feeble opposition made by some of the Lecomptonites of the North to this new test of orthodoxy, but there is nothing in the past conduct of these men to warrant the belief that this opposition will be long persisted in. The Secessionists of the South know how to manage their weak and timid brethren of the North. A little bluster, a few threats, go far to mollify their remonstrances, particularly if large promises are made of future patronage and power; for these men believe in future rewards, if they do not in future punishment. After supporting the Lecompton Constitution in all its hideous deformity, surely they will not hesitate to assist in providing a Congressional code for the protection of slavery in the Territories. The only drawback to their assistance will consist in the fact that but very few of them, will be in a position to vote for or against the proposed measure. Lecompton is dead, and so are the most of its friends and supporters—politically dead. However much this may be regretted by their personal friends, but few will have the hardihood to deny the justice of the verdict which has consigned them to political oblivion.

All the parties which I have referred to, are necessarily sectional ones; and their strength or weakness depends not so much upon their merits or demerits, as upon the particular locality where that strength is to be tested. Hence whilst the New England States send almost an entire delegation to Congress in favor of Congressional intervention against slavery, the extreme Southern States are equally united in demanding that intervention for its protection.

But, in my judgment, the truth is not to be found in either extreme. The middle ground of non-intervention is, unquestionably, the correct one. Let the people of the Territories, as well as those of the States, decide for themselves whether they will or will not have the institution of African Slavery amongst them; and let them decide this, not merely when they come to form a Constitution for State government, but also whilst they remain in a Territorial condition. The doctrine which confines popular sovereignty in its application to the Territory, to the mere right to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, converts all our Territories into slave-holding communities, and makes the question in the end turn, not upon the adoption, but upon the abolition of slavery. I will not detain you longer in discussing a question so fully understood and appreciated as this question is by the members of this Convention and the people of this Commonwealth.

I desire, however, to call the attention of the Convention to a matter which more immediately affects us all as citizens of Pennsylvania.

Every member of the Convention was aware that the Governor of Pennsylvania had been traduced and villified, upon the ground of his conduct in the sale of the State canals.

In 1857, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing the sale of the main line of our public improvements. The sale was made to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. When the legislature of 1858 assembled at Harrisburg, it was discovered that there was almost unanimous sentiment in favor of the sale of the balance of the canals, the three branches, but there was a difference of opinion as to the manner of the sale.

Some were in favor of selling them at public sale for the highest price which could be obtained, without regard to the purchasers; whilst others were in favor of disposing of the branch canals, which remained as the property of the State, in such a manner as would insure the completion of a great public highway then in process of construction—the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. After a long contest, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of the branches to the Sunbury and Erie road for $3,500,000. That bill was passed without interference of any kind on the part of the State Administration, and, up to the time the bill came before the Governor, he did not believe that his friends knew what his action would be upon it, whether it would be favorable or otherwise. There had been no interference by the Governor or the members of his Administration, either in favor of, or against the bill, whilst it was before the Legislature. It was signed. It gave aid to an important work which passed through the section of country in which the Governor resided; the road ran through one hundred miles of the district he had represented in the Senate; his own personal friends, his own people, the men he had known intimate, and the country he knew well, were deeply interested in the measure, and he gave his sanction to the bill, which had already been sanctioned by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

The bill contained a provision that if the company should resell the canals and realize over $3,500,000 by their sale, that 75 per cent. of the excess should be paid to the State, and it also provided that no resale by the company should be made without the assent of the Governor. Under the sale, which was completed to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co., the company had an absolute right of property in these public works. It was not bound to sell them but could either keep them and operate them itself, or could lease them to other parties, or sell them.—There was no power given the Governor to make a contract for their sale; there was no power given to him to force the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to sell; the property was the company's with the simple provision, that if it did sell for over $3,500,000, seventy-five per cent. of all such excess should go into the coffers of the State. A sale was made of those public works, and particular objection has been made because the Governor approved of the sale of the Delaware Division to the Delaware Division Canal Company for $1,775,000, when an offer of a higher price had been made for it. Great efforts had been made by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to sell the Delaware Division to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. A correspondence took place between the parties, but the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company asked $2,000,000 for the work, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company refused to pay that much. The best offer the company would make, was $1,500,000; and when it was likely that the sale to that company for a higher price would be a failure, an effort was made by the President and Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to induce others to buy, and an association of individuals in Philadelphia, composed of many of the most respectable and influential men there—men of the largest means, and of excellent reputation as men of business and citizens—was formed, and an offer was made by them to purchase the Delaware Division for $1,775,000. These gentlemen, before they completed their organization and made their arrangement to raise the money to pay for the canal, asked that the proposed contract of sale should be submitted to the Governor, and that he should state whether, if it was carried out, he would give his assent to it or not.

The President of the company submitted the proposed contract to the Governor and asked him to assent to it, stating that it was necessary that it should be known whether he would or would not assent to it, before it was finally completed. The Governor, upon being assured that the contract was a fair one, and the offer the best that could be obtained, promised his assent to it. This was communicated to the proposed purchasers, who, upon the faith thereof, went on to complete their organization. The deeds and mortgages were drawn up—the association was formed—the money was raised, and the first instalment of $75,000 were paid. Then it was, after all this was done, and the word of the Governor had passed, that he would assent to the contract, after this had been communicated to these gentlemen, and the contract had been closed between the parties and when the papers came to be executed, on the very morning when that was done, another party stepped in and offered more for the division. These gentlemen appealed to the Governor to carry out their contract, and said they had gone to the expense of making it under the assurance that he approved of it, and had paid their money on the faith of this assurance. The other party had stood by, and had seen the purchase made without making an offer, and when it was completed, they came in and offered a higher price, and wanted to re-open the matter. The Governor thought then, and thinks still, that it was not his duty to withhold his assent, and I ask whether any honest man would have acted otherwise than he did. Suppose either of you had agreed to sell your farm at a certain price, and the contract had been completed and you had received the first instalment, and that before you had signed the deed another man had offered to give you more for the land, could you as an honorable man refuse to carry out your contract already made?—If you could not, do you ask Governor Packer, who is entrusted with the honor as well as the interest of the State, to do that for the State which an honest man would not do in his own business?

Because the Governor thus gave his assent he has been abused and vilified; but it is a mere pretence. The effort is to make political capital out of this, when, in reality, the opposition to Gov. Packer, is because he refused to agree with the National Administration on the Lecompton question. Now, gentlemen, let me congratulate you upon the fact that, notwithstanding the pronunciamento that was issued by my friend Mr. Tyler, (who is called chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee,) against the meeting of the Convention, it appears that you have had the hardihood and presumption to assemble here to-day, to take your position, and to let your determination be known that you will stand by that position regardless of the consequences. This is no time for timid counsels or timid men. Let those who hesitate in entering upon this movement retire from it until they find it is one in which they can take part with perfect safety. [Cheers.] We want able, decided and energetic men, to carry forward this movement, and we will surely triumph.

It is merely a question of time—that is all—and can afford to wait; we can afford to be beaten, to be defeated, if it must be so; but let us appeal to the people of Pennsylvania; let us appeal to the people of every Northern and every Southern State in the Union, to say whether the position we have taken here to-day is not the correct one, and rest assured that the appeal will not be in vain; for the principle of non-intervention, like the blood of Douglas, will protect itself.

Mr. KNOX concluded his remarks amid the most enthusiastic applause.

A NEW SECT IN EUROPE.—A Paris correspondent writes—"A curious new sect of Christians, to whom we have before alluded, called Transmigrationists, have of late become very numerous in France. Quite different from the Mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed Christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal morality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—John W. Maynard, of Williamsport, to the additional Judgeship in Allegheny county; and Edward King, of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lewis, as a member of the commission to codify the laws of Pennsylvania.

THE GRAIN CROPS.—The farmers in attendance at Court, gave us very good news, of the growing crops. Unless something unforeseen should occur, there will be an abundant harvest in this county. The same cheering news we have, from every section of the State.

Fourth Annual Report of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, for the Year 1858.

To the President and Officers of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request and in behalf of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, I have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration the following Report of our Society for the year 1858. I am aware that this Report should have been transmitted at an earlier period, but it has been delayed somewhat for the purpose of procuring, as far as possible, the statistics and other information connected with the practical operations of the Society, so as to render its perusal more interesting, instructive and satisfactory. This Society is now in the Fifth year of successful and practical operation, and in reviewing our history as an Association during the year now past, we find no reason for discouragement, although there is abundant room for improvement. Our progress, though not marked by any special indications of advancement, is, nevertheless, far from being unsatisfactory, and, in view of the circumstances by which we have been surrounded, is rather encouraging. In addition to the usual difficulties which ever attend the march of improvement, and the obstacles thrown in the way of modern reform, we have had to contend with an unusual amount of pecuniary embarrassment and financial depression, the apathy of our citizens—even those who are the avowed advocates of improvement—and the well known hostility of the masses toward any encroachment on the time-honored customs of ancient days and the beaten track of their fathers.—As increased interest in the subject of practical agricultural, however, has of late been manifested, which we regard as a healthy indication, and which, during the past two years, seems to be gradually gaining ground. Blight and Mildew, Smut and Weevil, together with numerous other less formidable enemies of the advancing crops, intervening to destroy the products of industry, have tended in no small degree to arouse in the minds of our farmers, a spirit of enquiry and investigation as to the origin and the remedy of these evils. Many who were hitherto satisfied to go on in the old plodding way, so long as industry and economy were the only requisites in order to insure an abundant crop, have thus been led to perceive that there is danger of the grain, and especially, the wheat crop, becoming entirely extinct, unless some other auxilliaries are called into requisition, and a spirit of investigation has in this manner been instituted in the minds of our farming community. Science, hitherto uninvoked in the cultivation of the farm and the labors of the field is, to some extent, appealed to. Agricultural works and periodicals are now read with some degree of avidity by those who hitherto scouted the idea of "book farming," but who now discover that mere manual labor is insufficient, that although strong arms and willing hearts are indispensable requisites in the cultivation of the soil, yet that science which disintegrates the component parts of the material creation, developes those mighty laws which lie at the foundation of all organic matter, and hold in unison the universe of God, must be appealed to in order to explain the proper method of resuscitating a worn out and exhausted soil, and restoring it to its primitive vigor and productiveness, and the time, we trust, is not far distant, when a system of cultivation radically different from the one now pursued, must be adopted. Although to a great extent a manufacturing and mineral region, yet with a climate propitious to health, a soil, the greatest portion of which is productive, susceptible of great improvement, and well adapted to agricultural pursuits, the grain growing interest must for years to come, continue to be as heretofore, the great source of wealth, and the products of the soil to form the principle staples of exportation. It is to improved agriculture then that we must eventually look for prosperity and plenty in the redemption of thousands of acres from the domain of Nature, and in causing others, now so poor as to be productive only of poverty, grass and thistle, to yield a grateful return to the hand of labor for its culture and care.

The advantages of Farm Machines and Agricultural Implements of an improved system have long been felt, and experiments made to some extent. In this department, however, there is room for improvement.

The business of Stock growing has of late received more than usual attention, and is somewhat extensively pursued; this is partially owing to the failure of the grain crops of late, leading our farmers to seek a more certain and available source of revenue, and partly to the extended and rapidly increasing demand, which as yet is more than equal to the supply.

The culture of fruit, which, if successfully pursued, would be very remunerative, and yield a handsome profit on capital invested, and labor expended, has of late years been very unsuccessful. Late Spring frosts have been quite destructive to the embryo crops, whilst the ravages of insects, canker worm and other enemies to the fruit tree, have been very much extended. Fruits which once grew almost spontaneously, such as peaches and cherries, have of late, almost ceased to exist, while pears, plums, and even apples, have been by no means an abundant or even certain crop. The causes hitherto assigned, may to a certain extent, account for the lamentable failure in this department, yet at the same time, the question very naturally arises: May not these evils to a great extent be easily, cheaply and permanently removed, and the culture of the fruit crop be rendered as practicably and as certain as in former years, and in view of the widely extended and constantly increasing demand, far more profitable than hitherto?

At an annual meeting of our County Agricultural Society, held in Huntingdon on the 13th day of January, 1858, the following officers were chosen for the year then current:

Gen. John C. Watson, of Mill Creek, President, together with one Vice President from each district in the county.

R. McDivitt and J. F. Ramey, Recording Secretaries.

George W. Speer, Corresponding Secretary.

T. H. Cremer, Librarian.

George Jackson, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in April following, an annual agricultural exhibition was agreed on, and Huntingdon designated as the place of holding the same. A committee was also appointed to prepare a list of premiums, who at a subsequent meeting, held August 10th, 1858, presented a list which was approved by the association, and the time of holding the exhibition was fixed for the 6th, 7th and 8th of October following. A committee of arrangements was also appointed for the purpose of selecting the ground and of superintending the necessary preparations. The place selected was that formerly occupied for the purpose, near to Huntingdon and in view of the town—a more judicious location could not have been made, and it is due to the committee appointed for the purpose to remark that the duties entrusted to them were discharged with the utmost fidelity and impartiality, with the strictest economy in the management of affairs, and without any unnecessary expenditure of the funds of the association.

The amount of stock on exhibition—especially of horses and neat stock—was by far the largest as well as the most improved ever exhibited here. The amount, as well as the variety and quality of grain exhibited, such as wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley, was almost marvellous in view of the recent failure of the grain crops. The same may be said with regard to the fruits and vegetables.—The amount and variety of domestic manufactures on exhibition, such as eatables, wearing apparel and fancy needle work was the subject of universal admiration, and far exceeded all previous conception. Of bread alone some 35 or 40 different specimens were exhibited, whilst butter, pies, cakes, preserves, jellies, domestic molasses, &c., were presented in almost endless variety, reflecting great credit on the industry and frugality of the fair portion of our community; whilst the amount of fancy needle and ornamental work, together with the ample display and great variety of flowers in bloom—so unusually large and fine for the season—which rendered the floral department so universally attractive, spoke volumes in favor of their taste and refinement. The numerous specimens of artistic skill on exhibition, such as wax-fruits and flowers, cryon and fancy drawings, paintings, portraits and scenes from Nature, in oil, on canvas and in water colors, and lithographs, in oil and on glass, were highly creditable, not only to the contributors to this department, but also to our county, as they were not far-fetched specimens, but the production of our own artists, the legitimate offspring of their talents, taste and handiwork.

A band of music engaged for the occasion enlivened the scene during the exhibition with a variety of choice airs. In conclusion an able, interesting and instructive address was delivered by Hon. Geo. Taylor, of Huntingdon, a copy of which I will transmit as soon as furnished.

Our receipts for the exhibition amounted to $856 29. Annual membership tickets $510. Life membership tickets $15. Single admission tickets $205,75. Amount received for license, together with sale of lumber, &c., after the exhibition $125,54. Our expenditures, including premiums awarded to exhibitors, policemen, music, printing, merchandise, ground rent, &c., amounted to $1015 56. This, taking into consideration the balance on hand from last year of $211,-75, together with the appropriation received from the County Treasury of $100 leaves a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of $152,48. The attendance was large and respectable, and had the weather been entirely favorable we should no doubt, have realized a handsome revenue over and above all expenses, as it is however, we feel by no means discouraged, and are resolved to make another effort trusting that we may be more fortunate in this respect than hitherto, and a handsome surplus of funds to report after the next annual exhibition.

The State Agricultural College or Farmers' High School, though it has not received at our hands the amount of material aid it should have done, on account of the unusual depression in financial affairs, has nevertheless had its claims ably and faithfully represented, and has, considering the circumstances, received a rather liberal encouragement—the precise amount subscribed and paid for this purpose in our county, I am not able to say at present. This institution, though not located within the boundaries of our county, yet is almost equally convenient of access, being situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly productive valley which forms a part of the same. A more judicious and central location could not have been selected.

Five pupils from this county have already been admitted, of whose progress we have from time to time been receiving the most favorable intelligence, and who, we hope may derive from the course of instruction there pursued, such useful information as will ultimately enable them to return to us practical and common sense men. A number of others have since applied for admission whose proposals are held over in favor of applicants from counties with prior claims.

We hope to see this institution in flourishing and active operation, and trust that the confidence already inspired in its managers may not be misplaced or abused, as the enemies of modern reform are looking with some degree of anxiety for the failure of this enterprize, whilst the far-seeing abilities of our practical farmers, whose liberality has contributed to its support every advantage in their power to afford, will also hold them to a strict and rigid accountability for the results so confidently looked for at their hands.

It is to such instrumentalities as this—to the combined influence of working hands with wise heads—to the proper attainments in chemical, botanical and geological knowledge, for the prosecution of scientific experiments in the analysis of soils, that we must look for the diffusion of that amount of light which, not only by causing two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before, but at the same time preventing any further waste of fertility by restoring to the soil the life-giving principle annually drawn therefrom for the nourishment and support of the plant, is eventually to usher in a brighter day, not only for the agriculturist, but for the interest of our common country, which will amply repay for all labor and all expense, by removing to a great extent the evils of unrequited labor, causing the earth to yield her increase in due season, and the fruit tree its fruit, diffusing plenty and happiness in the place of want and misery. This is a consummation much to be desired by all; one which would be hailed as a signal triumph of science and industry combined for the accomplishment of economical reform, and we but reiterate the common sentiment of this Society as well as of our county, in saying that we confidently expect to see realized the expectations of the most sanguine on this subject, and at the same time most cordially unite in bidding this and all kindred agencies for its promotion, God speed.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

R. McDIVITT,
Acting Secretary.

☞ Postmaster General Holt has dismissed thirty-one agents, and, as the Department can get along without them, the inference is that they never could have been of any use. A cotemporary inquires what their business was? It was the pleasure of spending $1200 a year, each.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ The next term of the Cassville Seminary opens on Monday, May 2d, proximo.

☞ Why is it that the street lamps are not lit up these dark nights? Is there too much old fogyism connected with the new town "daddys" that have just been put into power. See to it, gentlemen, hereafter.

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Standard* calls us a *rake*, because we gave a description of the new bustle in our issue of week before last. We can inform you, Mr. *Standard* that we received our information from a gentleman who keeps them for sale. Take that *rake* back, will you?

WILL ARRIVE THIS WEEK.—The extraordinary new stock of Boots and Shoes, purchased in the East, by our neighbor, Levi Westbrook, will arrive and be opened on Friday next. The weather proving favorable for Spring wear, a rush may be expected—front seats reserved for the ladies. Don't forget that Boss has removed to the room lately occupied by Eclaris Thomas.

☞ On Saturday last, we were visited with the most disagreeable storm that we experienced during all of the cold weather.—Snow came down in a perfect avalanche for about six hours, without intermission, although a greater portion melted as soon as it fell. Sunday was clear and cold. Monday warm and changeable, with a slight sprinkle of rain in the afternoon and evening.

THIS WAY LADIES.—Miss Slick has just returned from the City, with the most handsome and best selected stock of bonnets, ribbons, crapes, &c., ever brought to this town. Ladies, give her a call and examine her goods. She is obliging and accommodating and we are sure she will not fail to please you. If you have any old bonnets you wish repaired and made the fashion, Miss Slick is the very one to do it; or, if you want a new bonnet, she has a superb lot on hand, of the latest fashion, which she sells cheaper than the cheapest. Give her a call by all means. *

MR. EDITOR:—After an interval of two weeks, I again resume my duty. Since my last, I have been looking around some, as the fellow says, and now I propose giving you a short history of what I have been doing.—Well, to begin: You are doubtless aware that I am a pretty clever sort of a fellow, and knowing the disposition of a great many persons, I have been talking politics to them like a "dutch uncle to a sick pig." It takes like hot mush. Your editorial in last week's *Globe*, has created quite a sensation amongst politicians. A great many say "God speed the editor in his course." I say so too. Give that office-holders' Convention a little of your pure unadulterated Democratic thunder, and see how they like it. You talk like a Democrat. So would other Democratic editors, were they not afraid of the poisonous venom and vile wrath of King James Buchanan, and his white slaves. True, he is a *great* man, but still, he can't ride over everybody, that's so. The *Globe* has always, heretofore, expressed its opinion fearlessly and freely, and now, we, the people, expect it to do so again.

Mr. Editor, would it not be advisable for me to start an Administration paper here, I think it *might* pay. You know King James has no organ in the county, and if he would give me a couple of thousand, it would be an easy matter for me to do it. He has got the "dead loads" of money. If he hasn't, he can easily get it, don't you think? I give my word, I will do job work twenty per cent. cheaper than you do, and I can afford to circulate my paper at one dollar a year, or for nothing, as long as Old Buck's money would last. The United States Treasury, or the *Globe*, one of the two, would be sure to "bust" then. I expect it would be the Treasury.—Who knows?

Yours politically,
EX-REPORTER.

COURT PROCEEDINGS—*April Sessions*, 1859.—*Commonwealth vs. John Davenport*—Indictment, horse stealing; true bill; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of two years and six months.

Same vs. Powell Harvey and Thomas Harvey.—Indictment, larceny; not a true bill.

Same vs. Thomas H. Fagan.—Indictment, interfering with elections; true bill; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for twenty-four hours.

Same vs. Wm. De Coursey.—Indictment, larceny; not a true bill.

Same vs. John Dunlap.—Indictment, larceny; true bill; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of six months.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment, larceny; true bill; verdict guilty. To pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for a term of one year.

Same vs. Wm. E. Anspach.—Indictment, fornication and bastardy; true bill. Prisoner not appearing, forfeited his recognizance.

Same vs. William Coble.—Indictment, larceny; true bill; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the county for two days.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment, larceny; true bill; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of fifteen months.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment, larceny; true bill; verdict not guilty.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment, larceny; true bill; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of fifteen months.

The "Forney Convention."

The following, which we take from the Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, we give as a full answer to the silly charges of a few of Mr. Buchanan's political friends in this county:

"The Buchanan Federal Disorganizers for want of reason to sustain their own cause, resort to the most silly attempt to weaken ours.

Thus, in order to deter some from joining the anti-Buchanan Democracy, and detach others from it, who have joined from principle, they use the name of Col. Forney as a political scare-crow.

We are told that the late Democratic State Convention, by far the ablest body of Democrats that ever assembled in Harrisburg for political purposes, was "Forney's Convention," and that "Forney holds the party in his hands to dispose of to the Black Republicans at the highest price."

With sensible men, who understand the object of those who use this language, it can have no other than a reverse effect from that designed.

But there is a class of men who, although well informed on general subjects, are not politicians, nor acquainted with the ways of politicians, upon whom such broad assertions may have the very effect desired.

To this class of honest and sensible men we have a few, and very few words to say, in order to place them upon their guard against the designs of the common enemies of their country, the so-styled Buchanan Democracy.

Much as we respect Col. Forney, highly as we esteem him for his energy of character and noble qualities of mind, we must say that he is not, nor is Hickman or Lauman, or any other man the owner or leader of the anti-Buchanan Democracy.

The movement against Buchanan was spontaneous; brought about by his desertion of Democratic principle and sound national policy; it was the motion of the great heart of a free people, who love principles more than they do men; and if Col. Forney or John Hickman have become prominent by their extraordinary energy and firmness of character, they are, after all, but instruments in the hands of the people to purge the political atmosphere, as the winds and the thunder are instruments in the hands of the Almighty to disperse and sweep away the foul infections of the physical world.

Democratic State Central Committee.

J. W. FORNEY, ESQ: Sir: The Democratic State Convention, called to vindicate Democratic principles against the treacheries and proscriptions of the General Administration, and to resist by a definitive and thorough organization, the attacks of the same power upon the rights and sovereignty of the States, having recommended the appointment of a Democratic Central Committee, to be composed of fifty-six persons, I enclose a list of that Committee, and have great pleasure in asking you to accept the post of Chairman. In asking this I respond to the unanimous wish of our friends in all parts of the State. It is proper that I should add that I regret being unable to increase the number of the Committee, which was expressly limited by the Convention to fifty-six. Some three hundred additional Democratic names were left and have been sent to me as members of the Committee, but I have concluded to adhere to the recommendation of the Convention.

Respectfully yours,
ALEX. M'KINNEY,
President of the Democratic State Convention.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

A. Jordan Swartz	Berks.
John B. Holloway	
George M Lauman	
Robert E. Wright	Lehigh.
J. R. Breitenbach	Montgomery.
Wilmer Worthington	Chester.
George W. Pearce	
Joseph R. Morris	Delaware.
B. C. Christ	Schuylkill.
John Harlan	
George F. Higgins	
John S. Dougherty	
Samuel E. Keller	Lancaster.
Levi Holl	
Dr. E. L. Orth	Dauphin.
J. W. Brown	
J. M. Kreiter	
John Sherry	
George Northrop	Philadelphia.
E. G. Webb	
W. S. Campbell	
D. Webster	
Amos N. Meylert	Luzerne.
S. S. Dreher	Monroe.
William Lilley	Carbon.
F. B. Streeter	Susquehanna.
J. W. Ryan	Tioga.
George W. Sheaffer	Cumberland.
H. B. Masser	Northumberland.
Robert B. M'Coy	
Thos. P. Campbell	Huntingdon.
John Scott	
James Chatham	Clinton.
Ira D. Caufield	
John Flanigan	Cambria.
James Gilleland	Centre.
Adam Hoy	
James Gamble	Lycoming.
J. W. Maynard	
J. R. Dunbar	Perry.
W. Bennet	Allegheny.
Samuel Harper	
James Irvin	
John M. Laird	Westmoreland.
W. Whitton Redick	Fayette.
J. W. Baer	Somerset.
James Brodin	Butler.
J. W. Douglas	Erie.
S. T. Goodrich	
J. K. Calhoun	Armstrong.
E. D. Grant	Clarion.
R. J. Nicholson	Jefferson.
J. Y. James	Warren.
Charles Horton	Elk.
Thomas M'Farlane	Blair.

☞ The gentlemen composing the Democratic State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Logan House, Altoona, Blair county, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to prepare for the campaign, according to the instructions of the Convention.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Chairman.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

DIED,

On the 24th inst., of Scarlet Fever, SALLIE IRIE, daughter of Thomas P. and Jane Love, of this place, aged 3 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Oh, how keenly we feel the chastening rod,
When our little lamb was called,
Though we knew it had gone to our Father, God,
And was joined to the "upper fold!"

How we watched by her side through the lonely hours,
How we sank 'neath the stern decree;
Ere the angel had touched the prison bars,
To set the captive free.

We know that she lives amid realms of day,
Where all tears are forever dried,
But a light has fled from *our* darkened way,
Since our "little Sallie" died.

Thy cherub form we no more shall see,
Thy prattle we hear no more,
But *one* stricken heart will mourn for thee,
Till life's wearisome journey is o'er. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 25, 1859.—There is very little demand for Flour, and no change in the market; the only sales we hear of being 500 bbls western extra, at $6 25 per bbl. Superfine is quoted at $6@6 12½. The trade are buying in a small way, at from these rates up to $6 50@7 50 per bbl., according to quality, the latter for fancy brands.—Rye Flour is steady at $4 12½, and Pennsylvania Corn Meal at 3 87½ per bbl., and but little selling. The market continues to be fairly supplied with wheat; sales about 2,000 bus. at $1 56@1 58 for good and prime reds, and $1 60@1 65 for white. Rye is in steady demand at 87cts. Corn continues very scarce, and prices have further slightly advanced, with sales of about 1500 bus. Southern Yellow to note, in store, at 88@89 cents, as in quality.—Oats are dull, with sales of 500 bus. Southern, at 50 cents, and 1,000 bus. prime Pennsylvania at 25 cents.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of DANIEL BAUGHWALTER, of Walker township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL,
ABRAHAM STATES,
April 27, 1859.* Executors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office up to 2 o'clock on the 9th day of May, for building a bridge across Stone Creek, at the head of Shoemaker's dam. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, proposals will be received for building vaults in the Prothonotary's and Register's Offices. Plan and specifications seen at the Commissioners office.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. W. MILLER,
April 27, 1859. Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Bedford county, Pa., April 25, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, for executing the graduation and masonry of that portion of the Bedford Railroad between the towns of Hopewell and Bloody Run.

PLANS, PROFILES, SPECIFICATIONS, and SCHEDULES of amounts of work will be exhibited, and blank forms for bids obtained, by application at this office, for three days previous to letting.

All proposals to be directed to the Chief Engineer of the Bedford Railroad Company.

No bids will be received after May 25th, at 6 P. M.

By order. JNO. FULTON,
April 27, 1859. Chief Engineer.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and M'Nally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbo's First Lessons in Composition.
Greenlief's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's & Swan's Arithmatics.
Greenlief's and Stoddard's Keys.
Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

THE undersigned would give notice to the patrons of the Mooresville Male and Female Institute, that he has agreed to take charge of the same. The next session will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May, proximo.

H. A. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Jefferson College, and is recommended as a thorough scholar.
April 20, 1859.*

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.

He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

1859. 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
April 20, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HORSE TAMER!

The most complete work ever issued, giving a full and complete explanation of the best known system of Horse Taming, by which the WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSE, MULE or JACK, can be subdued and rendered kind and true in all places, in one day, without striking a blow, by any person who will read this Book and follow the directions their laid down.

It also contains a recipe for changing the color of a Horse to a Dark Brown or Coal-Black, and other recipes of great value to

HORSEMEN AND STOCK GROWERS.

☞ Sent Free of Postage on receipt of one dollar, (or three copies for $2) by the author,

H. S. HALL,
Albion, Orleans co., N. Y.

☞ Editors giving the above, with this note, three insertions, calling attention to the same, and sending a copy of their paper to the Author, post-paid, will receive a copy of the Book free of charge. [April 13, '59.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.

A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING.

Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., connecting with Fast Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.

These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
April 13, 1859. *Superintendent.*

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA,

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

FARREL, HERRING & Co., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street, (JAYNE'S HALL,) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(*Jayne's Hall,*)
April 13, 1859-3m. Philadelphia.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of J. S. HUNT, late of Dublin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said dec'd, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISABELLA HUNT, Executrix,
WM. G. HARPER, Executor,
April 6, 1859.* Shade Gap P. O.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!
ROBERT KING,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Garmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

The undersigned has purchased the right of Huntingdon and Blair counties, for the DIRECT ACTION TURBINE WATER WHEEL, of Timothy Rose, patented September 20, 1850. This wheel has been successfully introduced in all the Eastern States, and some of the Western, and wherever introduced, has proven to be the most efficient and economical wheel for the use of water, that has ever been invented for Saw Mills, and driving other machinery where there is a quick motion required.

The important features of this wheel for saw mills, are briefly these: 1st. It is made of cast iron, and for that reason is much less liable to be troubled with ice, as the cast iron generates heat much quicker than the wooden wheel, and not liable to decay. 2d. Its cheapness of construction and the amount of effective power obtained from it. 3d. The manner in which they are constructed, being unlike all other wheels for saw mills, making it evident that they are easy of access under any circumstances for repairs, or anything else. The shafts and wheels can be taken out of their place without removing any part of the plum. 4. Its great per centage of power to the water expended, and its uniformity of per centage and power, when the gate is but partially raised.

This wheel claims a superiority over all other water wheels now in use for saw mills, inasmuch as a much larger per centage is saved in the power of propulsion, and works equally well under either high or low heads, and is a valuable power for those who find it necessary to economize in water.

All further information will be cheerfully given by the subscriber at Potter's Mill, Centre county, Pa., who is prepared to put in wheels at short notice and on reasonable terms. JOHN TODD.
April 6, 1859.*

$10,000 REWARD!!
MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FARMERS' HOME,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.
April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

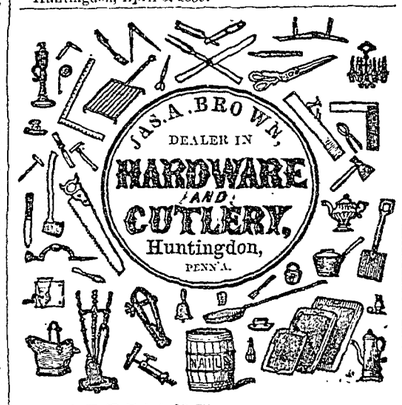
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.



HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "The People" with indispensable articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JAMES T. WILSON, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN B. FRAZIER,
March 30, 1859. *Administrator.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d instant. The business will be continued by G. A. Miller, in whose hands the books will remain for settlement, and it is hoped those indebted will find it convenient to call soon. CHRISTAIN LONG,
G. A. MILLER.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.
Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

DIARIES FOR 1859,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ALMANACS FOR 1859,
For sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FIRST RATE FLOUR
for sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CONN, July 25, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect.

RUFUS PRATT

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.

Respectfully yours, WILSON KING.

O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-mar30'59]

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PUMP MAKING.
HIRAM GRADY,

Informs the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that he is prepared to make to order, Pumps, of the best wood, and will deliver them to any station on the Railroad.

His address is Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.

He hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
March 23, 1859.

BLINDS AND SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, is the largest manufacturer of WINDOW BLINDS, and dealer in WINDOW SHADES, of every variety.

He is the Originator of all New Styles, and has a fine Stock to be sold at reduced prices, BUFF, AND ALL OTHER COLORS OF LINEN SHADES, TRIMMINGS, FIXTURES, &C.

STORE SHADES painted to order.

☞ B. J. W. Invites Citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [march 23, '59-3m.

SELECT SCHOOL AT MARKLESBURG, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., will open for the reception of male and female pupils, on Tuesday, April 19th, 1859, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The school will have the advantage of a full set of Pelton's Outline Maps, together with various approved mathematical and philosophical apparatus.

Particular attention will be given to those who are desirous of becoming teachers. Lectures on the art of teaching, &c., will be delivered by the County Superintendent and other educators.

TERMS:—From $4,50 to $6,00—one half payable in advance, the remainder at the middle of the session.

Markleburg is pleasantly situated on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, eleven miles south of Huntingdon, in a quiet and orderly community, and a healthy neighborhood.

For further information, apply to
A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Principal.
James Creek, P. O.,
Huntingdon co., Pa.

REFERENCES:—Albert Owen, County Superintendent; A. W. Benedict and Wm. Colon, Esqs., Huntingdon; Mr. Henry McKibbon, Alexandria; Mr. Milton H. Sangree, McConnellstown, and J. H. Wintrode, M. D., Marklesburg. March 14, 1859*.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 708 Chestnut street, (above 7th.,) Philadelphia.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of *Ladies* to their collection of ELEGANT MANTILLAS, adapted for *Spring* and *Summer*, comprising every description and variety of fabric in medium and high priced goods—

Solid Silk Mantillas,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Paris Lace Mantillas,
English Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, &c., &c.

This department of *Ladies* attire, being a *speciality* with the subscribers, they are enabled to offer advantages not to be met with in Dry Goods Establishments.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 708 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia.*

March 16, 1859–3m.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."—

Any person, (Lady or Gentleman,) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized*. For particulars, address, (with stamp,)

W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth st., Phila'a.

March 9, 1859–3m.

STEP THIS WAY!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned informs the public generally, that he has opened out anew with a superior stock of

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,

all of which, customers will find right in quality and price.

Call at his old stand on Hill street, nearly opposite the office of Miles & Dorris.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

IMPROVED BREED OF HORSES.

A thorough bred *Morgan Horse*, bred and reared in Canada, will stand for service in Lewistown and Mifflin the present season, from April 1st to July 1st. An opportunity will be thus presented for all lovers of good stock, to breed from a horse of acknowledged superiority—one that has justly claimed so large a share of public attention wherever he has been exhibited.

The proprietor of "NORMAN," as a perfect model of his stock, believes that he fully meets the want in our Pennsylvania stock of horses. He unites with great muscular powers, the finest action. His perfect gentleness peculiarly commend him as a model family horse.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to an examination of the pedigree of "NORMAN," and to the high appreciation of the Morgan stock wherever introduced.

Call and see the horse, and examine the bills as to terms, &c.

A. LEWIS,
Mt. Union, Huntingdon co., Pa.

☞The Middleburg *Tribune*, Snyder co.; *Democrat*, Bloomfield, Perry co.; *Gazette*, Newport, Perry co.; *Chronicle*, Lewisburg, Union co.; *Watchman*, Bellefonte, Centre co., each publish the above to the amount of $2.50, and charge this office. [March 16, 1859.

THE LIVING AGE.

Having largely increased its circulation the past year, the Publishers are enabled to append the new and attractive feature of a series of LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PORTRAITS, Engraved on steel, each of which will be accompanied by a BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR, thus furnishing to its readers, not only the *cream of the best Periodical Literature of the World*, but also a complete ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, commencing with the Portraits of De Quincy, followed by Hugh Miller, W. H. Prescott, Professor Wilson, Charles Lamb, Oberlin, Humboldt, &c.

"I say without hesitation, that if I could have but one Magazine among all that are published or re-published in our country, I should select LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. It contrives to touch the golden medium between light and solid articles, between mere instruction and mere entertainment; and a great deal of knowledge may be gathered up from it, such as every one ought to possess."—*Extract from Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

TERMS:—Single numbers, 13 cents; yearly subscription, $6—pre-paid to any address. Subscriptions for a less period, if desired. Special terms to clergymen and clubs.

DELISSER & PROCTER, Publishers,
March 16, 1859. 508 *Broadway, N. Y.*

☞Every Number of Harper's Magazine contains from 20 to 30 pages—and from one-third to one-half more reading—than any other in the country.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The Publisher's believe that the Seventeen Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now issued contain a larger amount of valuable and attractive reading than will be found in any other Periodical of the day. The best Serial Tales of the first Novelists of the time: LEVER'S "Maurice Tiernay," BULWER LYTTON'S "My Novel," DICKENS'S "Bleak House" and "Little Dorrit," THACKERAY'S "Newcomes" and "Virginians," have successively appeared in the Magazine simultaneously with their publication in England. The best Tales and Sketches from the Foreign Magazines have been carefully selected, and original contributions have been furnished by CHARLES READE, WILKIE COLLINS, Mrs. GASKELL, Miss MULOCH, and other prominent English writers.

The larger portion of the Magazine has, however, been devoted to articles upon American topics, furnished by American writers. Contributions have been welcomed from every section of the country; and in deciding upon their acceptance the Editors have aimed to be governed solely by the intrinsic merits of the articles, irrespective of their authorship. Care has been taken that the Magazine should never become the organ of any local clique in literature, or of any sectional party in politics.

At no period since the commencement of the Magazine have its literary and artistic resources been more ample and varied; and the Publisher's refer to the contents of the Periodical for the past as the best guarantee for its future claims upon the patronage of the American public.

TERMS.—One Copy for One Year, $3 00; Two Copies for One Year, $5 00; Three or more Copies for One Year (each) $2 00; Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly One Year, $4 00. *And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of* TEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Clergymen and Teachers supplied at TWO DOLLARS a year. The Semi-Annual Volumes bound in Cloth, $2 50 each. Muslin Covers 25 cents each. The Postage upon HARPER'S MAGAZINE must be paid at the Office *where it is received*. The Postage is *Thirty-six Cents a year.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, New York.

☞For sale regularly as soon as published, at Lewis Book Store.

March 9, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK AGENTS!

NEW WORK BY REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.

On Monday, April 11th, 1859, we shall publish THE PILLAR OF FIRE; or, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE, by the Author of "The Prince of the House of David." Being an account of the wonderful scenes in the life of the son of Pharaoh's daughter, Moses, from his youth to the ascent of Sinai: comprising, as by an eye-witness, his miracles before Pharaoh, passage of the Red Sea, and reception of the Law on Mt. Sinai.

Containing an elaborate and richly colored Description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their Manners and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart and the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the land of Bondage; together with picturesque sketches of the Hebrews under their Taskmasters, of scenes, processions, and spectacles upon and beside the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes, and Pyramids, and of their founders *before the flood.*

Delineations of beautiful women, of Miriam, Amense, Luxora and Osiria, and of wonderful men, Aaron, the Prince of Uz (Job,) and Remeses (Moses,) narrated in a series of letters from a Syrian Prince traveling in Egypt, to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.

The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly wrought beauty, in Dramatic Incident, and in ornate descriptions of Female Loveliness.

One Volume, large 12mo, 500 pp., Illustrated. Price, $1,25.

Sent to any address by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

☞EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED, in all parts of the country, to obtain subscribers for the above work. *Special districts will be given to good Agents*, and rare inducements offered. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

AGENTS who have sold THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, are especially invited to give their attention to this new and thrilling volume, by the *same author.*

To insure an early supply, orders should be sent in at once, as they will be filled strictly according to their priority.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers, 79 John street, New York.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store, as soon as published.

March 30, 1859.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.

A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

INKS.

A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PLATFORM SCALES,

Of every description, suitable for Railroads, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon streets, Philadelphia.

March 23, 1859–3m.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. H. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as the direful spring of woes unnumbered."—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest. Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers. Allisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is *the most simple and durable machine in use*, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seltz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

NETT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

PHILIP HOOVER.

Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.–6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!

Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

LIVERY STABLE.—

The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.

JAMES BRICKER.

P. MCATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN

SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

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Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.–6m.

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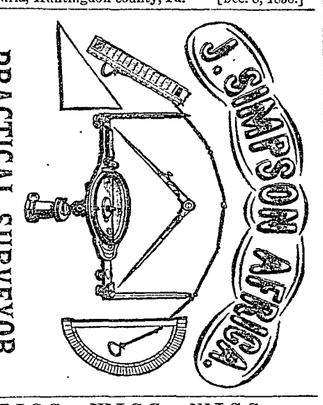
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]



WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

[Nov. 17, 1858, 1y.] 233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

—In all diseases, inflammation, more or less, predominates—now, to allay inflammation, strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

and NOTHING ELSE, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Piles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.

To some, it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its apposite disorder.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work-shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine, unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New York.

C. F. CHACE.

☞Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.

[November, 17, 1858, 1y.]

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House*, on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.

HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors*, and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.

☞He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

P. MCATEER.

May 12, 1858—1y.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at BROWN'S Hardware Store,

April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

J. BRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!

A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

☞THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD!!☜

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his Famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving, on four sides of each Box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New-York.

☞Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.

[November 17, 1858, 1y.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The STOMACH is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the LIVER for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole machine suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many deranjements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found any, person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease and effecting a radical cure.

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured and what is better, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from raising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents NIGHTMARE.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.

One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA IN its worst forms, while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cure attacks caused by WORMS in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it NEVER FAILS.

A few bottles cures DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any *kind of LIVER Complaint*, from the worst JAUNDICE or DYSPEPSIA to a common HEADACHE, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!

A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,

Of the best, always ready for customers, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE

Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

GUITARS, VIOLINS, Bows, Screws, Bridges, Strings, Rosin, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

DIXON'S Improved Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

H. McMONIGAL, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER, Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

P. McATEER, Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; *J. P. Leslie*, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and